Mational Republican.

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Largest legitimate morning circu-lation in the District.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 20, 1879.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY WELLS has had his attention called to the laws prohibiting dueling in the District. Since the ALEXANDER-HUNTON fiasco he has had no occasion for this kind of research until now.

THE Bourbons still claim that the expected veto of the army bill cannot be sustained on constitutional grounds. In other words they uphold the right of Congress to starve out the co-ordinate branches of the

THE Senate Chamber is a perfect propagating house now for Democratic nepotism. Almost every Democratic Senator has one or more relatives that must be provided for. It is an unselfish body, so to speak, so far as the Democrats are concerned.

THE "Pioneer GRANT Club," organized in New Orleans in 1868, is still in existence, and is about to begin active operations for the next campaign. The man who first nominated GRANT does not belong to that organization exclusively. He is known in well-informed circles to be no other than the extensive and all-pervading carpet-bagger, whose name is Legion.

AMONG the confirmations by the Senate yesterday we notice the name of Mr. E. A. SWAN, of Buffalo, N. Y., as Indian Agent for the Siletz Agency, Oregon. Mr. Swan's appointment is fit to be made. He is a merchant of fine business capacities and a citizen of the strictest probity and of the highest respectability. His selection affords a guarantee that the strictest justice will obtain in all the transactions of the agency over which he presides.

It is expected that the veto will cause a lull in the GRANT movement. It is the habit of the American people to yearn for something they have not, and when they get it to be satisfied until something else appears to be wanting. So it will be in this case: If President HAYES satisfies their yearning for a Stalwart defiance of Bourbon encreachment in our affairs, the "necessity " for GRANT " will not appear to be so urgent as it does now. But enough boom will remain to awaken the echoes next year and disturb the equanimity of the Opposition.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean thinks that BES HILL didn't know whether it was a threshing machine or a bolt of lightning that struck him Thursday when he drew the fire of the New York Senator, and for that matter he didn't care. He knew he was hit. and that was enough. He was like the famous scientist who lost all interest in his

I suppose there has been some bull-dozing at the South, but the question is not about that any more; the Democrats are in power there

so why should they wish to bull-doze? If Mr. TURNER really propounded this question to anybody it is surprising that he ever found his way to Liberia and back unless he went and came in charge of an express messenger. "The Democrats are in power in the South now, so why should they "wish to bull-doze?" For the very simple reason that they attained power by bulldoxing, and cannot retain it except by the

same agency.

It is now no longer a secret that if the Democrats had simply and plainly provided in the army bill against "bayonets at the polls" the President would have signed it, or, more strictly speaking, he would not have objected to it on the score of its political riders as he now does. But those riders go much further than that simcally destroy the power of the General Government to enforce laws which relate to other than national election affairs. It is tionary addition to the bayonet prohibition entire Republican party a unit in opposition to the bill.

THE Hon. T. M. GUNTER, of Arkansos. has a speech in the Record of Sunday which takes the only tenable-because it is honest and undisguised-ground for the Democracy in putting their political amendments on the appropriation bills. He says the Constitution confers the prerogative on the House of Representatives of saying to the Executive, "You must grant our demands "or we will refuse supplies." We do not naree with Mr. GUNTER in his construction of the Constitution-in fact, we consider it a false one; but unless the Democrats take that ground they have not a leg to stand on. Mr. GUNTER defends his action as a "Confederate Brigadier," and generally talks plainly as to what the Democracy will do. He is "a last ditcher."

vertise himself to the world as a quarrel- Government. This demand is to the extent some bravado, fares roughly at the hands of that the Republicaus in office shall practice the public press far and near. The Demo- a starving passimony in the conduct of pubgrats have not the hardihood to defend or lie affairs, while they shall be allowed to justify his recent conduct in an endeavor to push a quarrel or a duel upon General Looan, while the other side handle him without gloves. He is referred to as "the bully"ing Alabama Congressman," who "adds
"meanness to mendacity," by the New
York Tibuse, under the caption of "Slander
"and Cowardier." The New York Times calls
him a "swashbuckler," and says he "needs"

1863.

Apan. 29.—The Army of the Potomac commenced crossing the Rappahanuck; the rebal
pickets were surprised and 190 prisoners captiss bonesty in a little practice, it will find
itself in harmony with the Republican
party and the country.

It makes certain demands relating to the
forms and equalities of taxation which may
him a "swashbuckler," and says he "needs"

The Marine Brigade was fired upon by Major
White's Texas Rangers on the Tennessee; the

have inflicted upon Lown's feelings: "Genwasn't cut out for a fool-killer."

IF the Democrats expect that the coming reto will be confined in its objectious to the army bill to the political riders they will probably be mistaken. There are many features of the bill which are germane to its appropriate object and which are not political in their character, which ought to, and probably will, be included in the President's objections. These features, it should be understood, provide in an indirect or roundabout way for a restoration by the wholesale of the deserters from the army to the Confederacy to their former positions. This restoration would not naturally take place under a Republican administration; but the bill provides for its immediate accomplishment in the event of Democratic rule at the Executive Mansion.

The Democratic organ, which is really the prime cause of Lowe's present awkward toward the laws and public sentiment-it having opened this matter through the terview-now tenders its victim the following wholesome piece of advice as to the fu-

The best thing for Colonel Lows to do is not This is an exceedingly judicious sugges tion, which, if it had been made and accepted and acted on before several bloviating epistles had been sent to Senator LOGAN, would have saved the belligerent Colonel

some trouble and more ridicule. THE Democrats admit and indorse the correctness of the statement of the Suaday Gazette, of this city, that the pending extra session of Congress costs the Government \$1,200 a day. In other words, they concede that at least \$40,000 of the people's money have been wasted in the little more than a month that Congress has been in session, and that enough more will be wasted to raise the figures in round numbers to \$100,-000. But the Guzette's estimate is altogether too low, and it does not include many items of expense to the tax-payers which are properly chargeable to this account. Among them are stationery, fuel, and gas, which count up among the hundreds and thousands of dollars. Let the Gazette's mathematician make another and

DEATH-BED REPENTANCE. It looks as if a political reformation was

trying to impress itself upon the Democratic party. The outgivings and signs that begin to mark the conduct of the Democratic press, and especially the organ now stationed at the National Capital, would seem to presage a period of reform incident to repentance for past errors. May it come, for the country has great need of a reform in principle, policy, and habit in that quarter. It utters promises of good behavior in the future and a cutting loose from the bloody traditions and historic atrocities that have marked its career for more than two decades. not to be repented of; if it is honest and in the interest of sincere reform, then the country will find occasion to be rejoiced at of this team and two children—the latter a delicate boy country will find occasion to be rejoiced at of this team and two children—the latter and through his efforts and his earnest pleadings with the people of that restricts If this repentance is of the kind that needeth A chunk of old red sandstone took him in the abdomen:

And he smiled a kind of sickly smile and curled and the smiled a kind of sickly smile and curled and the subsequent proceedings interested him no more.

And the subsequent proceedings interested him no more.

It is imputed to J. Millton Turner, expreparated the law, outraged right, assailed the integrity of the Government, and made war upon its credit; it has propose there has been some bull-dozing at the South, but the question is not about that any more; the Democrats are in power there now so why should they wish to hall doze?

The interest of sincere reform, then the country will find occasion to be rejoiced at even an attempt to cease to do evil and an even an attempt to even an attempt to cease to do evil and an even an attempt to even an attempt to do well. The Democratic party is solved in the interest of sinctere reform, the there looked in the cultifu health in it; and now, as it hears the mutterings of popular displeasure and sees the avenging arm of public indignation being raised to chastise it for its manifold sins, it affects to repent and promises reform. We fear, however, that RABELAIS depicted its true condition when he wrote: The devil was sick-the devil a monk would be:

The devil was well-the devil a monk was he. With the sanctimonious air of a true penitent, however, it essays now to put forth certain demands as the condition of future good behavior. It demands "impartial, unprejudiced, and uninfluenced juries." If it is honest in this demand, if it is not a piece of irony, it puts itself strictly in line with the popular wish, and so far is good enough; but such a demand or practice is something entirely new in that party. It demands the abolition of the test oath, ple prohibition; so far, in fact, as to practi- There never should have been any necessity for the test oath; but that necessity having been created by the Democratic party, the only remaining question is, Has the necesthis grasping and comprehensively revolu- sity for such an oath passed away? The public is yet a little uncertain on that that has not only made the Cabinet but the point. We admit that it does not amount to much with the members of that party who disregarded the solemn oath they had taken in military and civil life to support the Constitution of the United States and then entered into a bloody rebellion to overthrow it. Perjurers under that oath need not be very particular

when presented to them. Again, it demands "free and nutrammeled elections, open and unobstructed at the polls." To demand now what it has not respected or observed in its political ontests for nearly twenty years, as recorded istory shows conclusively, indicates a epentance and reform as sudden and radcal as that which fell to the lot of SAUL of Tarsus-and may it prove as honest and enduring; but who can trust such repentance and reform. It demands economy in expenses, while it is prodigal in all expense Mr. Lown who made such haste to ad- that attaches to itself in connection with the play the part of the Prodigal in wasting the

or conscientions about taking the test oath

Lowe on his head." The Philadelphia Times, which is a party unto itself, with Democratic proclivities, charges Lowe with gathering up his "plantation manners" and intimates that this is "tomfoolery on the "part of Southern braggaris." It adds also, by way of a salve for any wounds it may have indicated any not been provided as a process of the proposed and burned the ship Oneida, of New York, loaded with a cargo worth \$500,000, and the bark Heurietta, of Baltimere. The Florida and Alabama have destroyed besides these, within a few days, four ships and three other bary into place of the provided and several wounded, including Major White, mortally. The privateer Florida captured and burned the ship Oneida, of New York, loaded with a cargo worth \$500,000, and the bark Heurietta, of Baltimere. The Florida and Alabama have destroyed besides these, within a few days, four ships and three other bary in the proposal of the provided them; eight rebels were killed and several wounded, including Major White, mortally. The privateer Florida captured and burned the ship Oneida, of New York, loaded with a cargo worth \$500,000, and the bark Heurietta, of Baltimere. The Florida and Alabama have destroyed besides these, within a few days, four ships and three other vessels. Grand Gulf bombarded—General party the heavy burden of taxation under which the people are growing was haid upon their shoulders. The country was free from debt, with a cargo worth \$500,000, and the bark Heurietta, of Baltimere. The Florida and Alabama have destroyed besides these, within a few days, four ships and three other vessels. Grand Gulf bombarded—General party the heavy burden of taxation under which the people are growing was haid upon their shoulders. The country was free from debt, with a cargo worth \$500,000, and the ship of the Democratic process and the people are growing was haid upon their shoulders. The privateer flowers the ship of the people are growing was haid upon their shoulders. Times, which is a party unto itself, with cratic party the heavy burden of taxation Democratic proclivities, charges Lows with under which the people are grouning was gathering up his "plantation manners" and laid upon their shoulders. The country and a Democratic rebellion ensued. Pereral LOGAN seems to have the idea that he haps the people may think that the hand which administered the poison is the proper one to apply the antidote; but we seriously question such a conclusion in the popular judgment. The most impudent of all its demands, however, is that which calls for "a cessation of inter-'neeine strife," coupled with the declaration that "for fourteen years they (the Southern people) have been loyal to the 'Government, supporters of the laws, and 'true in every sense to the Union." With such a perversion of history for fourteen years searing into the very soul of the Demperatic party (if it has any), who can trust its sincerity or honesty? The mind which would make such a declaration must be clothed either in ignorance or in mendacity, for the page of recorded history which gives the lie direct to such an assertion is too broad to be introduced here and now for its overthrow. It is safe to say that not a day has passed in fourteen years in which there dilemma, and his most disagreeable attitude has not been some crime committed against the Constitution and laws of the United States by the people of the South. The agency of an ill-advised and indiscreet in- thousands of murdered victims, white and black, who have been sacrificed for political opinion's sake, cry out from their graves against the truth of the bold assertion that the Southern people have been for fourto challenge General Logan to fight a duel nor post him as a coward, but go on and prove Government, supporters of the "laws what he has said about him to be true." "and true in every sense to the Union." The Ku-Klux give the lie to such an assertion. The White-Leaguers, the White-Liners, the Rifle Clubs, and the Bull-Dozers, as they stand on the page of recorded history, pronounce that declaration a wanton violation of the truth. The declaration of Southern men in Congress within the last month confront it as a lie. The Southern press are regarded as the index of Southern sentiment, and they prove that the assertion is not founded in fact. The fleeing throngs of Southern citizens who are descriing the places of their nativity and parting from life-long homes to escape oppressions that are heaped upon their lives and their rights of citizenship, which are guaranteed to them by the Constitution and | paraphrazedlaws until they have become intolerable, are all witnesses to the truth that the Southern people, instead of being supporters of the laws and the rights guaranteed by them, are their constant violators. If the page of history can be mendaciously put out of countenance, then a fallacy may be made to appear as the truth, and this new-born zeal for the Constitution, the laws, the rights of citizenship, and even life, may be accepted as a sincere offering of conversion and reform; but the public mind will hold it on probation for a while yet before it enis patent-every demand that is now made

Two years ago this day, 300 of "the best lay groaning in suffering under his death wounds: "My precious wife, I am about to die, but when I am gone, I want you to tell my children that their father never did an act in his life for which they need to blush or feel ashamed. I am innocent of the charge these men have preferred against me, and I have been murdered because I am a Republican, and would live

a free man." His noble and devoted daughter, with her body riddled by assassin shot, vainly clung to her father in an endeavor to shield him from the dastardly work of his murderers. She was not a carpet-bagger's offspring. Loyal Southern blood flowed in her veins, and she could claim that ancestry as far back as any of the assassins who took her life. It was not in this instance the carpet-bagger nor the Southerner that they aimed to destroy, but the Republican. The heroic Cornella exclaimed, "Mamma, they have shot me again!" as she clung to her Republican father, and then received her

death wound.

And now we say to these "best people of "Kemper," whose hands are red with the gore of a weak, an innocent, an unoficinding, and a braye, martyred girl, that blood is the seed which will yet prove the harvest of retribution to her murderers, and help to work out the problem of liberty of opinion for all the people.

WAR ANNIVERSARIES.

John M. F. Mack, of Cincinnati; Leon Chotteau, France, and William B. Kerr, New York, are stopping at the Riggs House.

Hows. How. J. T. Harnis, Virginia; President Eakin and Cashier Action, of the Salem (N. J.) National Blanking Company, are at the House.

How. J. T. Harnis, Virginia; President Eakin and Cashier Action, of the Salem (N. J.) National is the seed which will yet prove the harvest of retribution to her murderers, and help to work out the problem of liberty of opinion for all the people.

WAR ANNIVERSARIES.

WAR ANNIVERSARIES.

Pertinent Extracts from the Chronology of

1861. APRIL 29 .- Maryland refused to secode by a vote of 53 to 13. Governor Harris, of Tennessec, ordered the seizuro of \$75,000 in bonds and \$5,000 in coin belonging to the United States. Three steamers saized by Governor Moore, of

APRIL 29.-General Pope's forces visited Monterey, Tenn., and brought off fifteen prisoners and a quantity of baggage, destroyed the oners and a quantity of baggage, destroyed the rebol camp, and returned to Pittsburg. The gunboat Hall destroyed a rebel work on the South Edisto River, South Carolina. A battle took place at Bridgeport, Ala., between Gon-oral Mitchell's outlonal forces and General Kirby Smith's Confederates. The latter were defeated, with a loss of 72 killed and 350 taken

Sherman making, at the same time, a feint at Haines' Bluff.

1864. APRIL 29.—The English schooner Muriam was captured by the national vessel Honeysuckle. An expedition under command of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Hooker, sent to Carter's Creek from the Potomac flotilla, succeeded in destroying eleven boats and canoes, a large quantity of grain, and a number of log-huts which had been used as barracks by the rebel soldiers. Considerable excitement was caused in Richmond, Vs., to-day by the presence of the rebel government impressing agents for the collection of horses for the use of General Lee's army.

Senator Logan's Record.

To the Editor of the National Republican : SIR: Frequent reference, amounting absolutely to "damuable iteration," has been made to the course pursued by Hon, John A. Logan at the beginning of our late civil strife. It seems amazing that anybody familiar with his country's history for the past twenty years should so stultify himself as to attempt for a moment to associate Mr. Logan with the "Lost Cause." His refutation of an old stander, under his signature, in Monday's REPUBLICAN, was wholly unnecessary, because he might well have appealed to history for vindication of his course, instead of replying to annoymous newspaper correspondents. I have never spoken to Senator Logan, and am consequently personally unknown to him; but, however divergent may be our political views, I rejoiced over his recent election by the Illinois Legisla-ture to the United States Senate as a triumph of Irish brains and pluck, and as a reward for of Irish brains and pluck, and as a reward for long and faithful party service. For several years he was the steady leading advocate of the late Stephen A. Douglas' claims to the Presi-dency of the United States, while your humble servant was a Breckenridge Democrat. I well remember the significant language of Mr. Legau in the Charleston convention of 1560, on the eve of its adjournment, when the Southern delegates refused to accept as their candidate his favorite "gentleman." Said he: "You will have occasion ere long to regret your action."
There is, therefore, no room to gainsay the fact that since then John A. Logan has been a consistent, fearless Republican, and nothing more preposperous and puerile can well be conceived than the idea that he for a moment thought of leading aid of any kind to those prepositions. lending aid of any kind to those engaged in armed array against the Federal Government. In fact, those who were in any way familiar with the influence which he exercised at the time, realized that he would prove a great power in crushing armed opposition, and all his actions during the Titanic struggle, seemed to be governed by the idea contained in a stanza of one of Moore's melodies, very slightly

Then onward, the old banner waving, Go! flesh every sword to the hilt; On our side is Virtue and Erin— On their's is Rebellion and Guilt.

General Logan in Southern Illinois,

To the Editor of the National Republican: Sin: Apropos of General Logan's early war record, I want to say a word or two of matters that fell under my personal observation. When the war broke out he was a member-elect to the Thirty-seventh Congress, but he promptly resigned to accept a colonelcy in the Union army. and immediately assumed command of his regiment, and was stationed at Cairo, III. joys full confidence and respect. One thing where I was then employed in connection with the military service. About the same time a by the Democrats for reform has its neces- rebellious spirit began to exhibit itself in Southsity under Democratic policy and action. ern Illinois, and the loyal people of that region After doing all in their power to ruin the country they now impudently demand that its policy shall be shaped under their dictum. That thing will not work.

ANOTHER ANNIVERSARY.

Were threatened with the destruction of their property unless they would give their adhesion to the rebel cause. These people appealed to General Logan to use his influence and elequence to subduct this disloyal outburst, and he promptly responded by making an excursion into the disturbed section. I accompanied that

excursion to a point near the Big Muddy, on the Central Illinois Railroad, where Colonel

J. E. PRATT, of Boston, is at the St. James. En Reaton, of Philadelphia, is stopping at the t. James. Ex-Governor D. H. Chamberlain is at the Et-bitt House.

COLONEL E. W. Davis, of New Jersey, is at the Arlington. Dr. H. D. Poster and wife, of Chicago, are at the Ebbitt House. CAPTAIN F. B. GREENE, U. S. N., is anchored at the Ebbitt House. Hos. M. B. Phillins, of New York, is quartered at the Ebbitt House.

Hox. John Scott, of Philadelphia, booked at the Ebbatt House yesterday.

Captain J. T. Whiting, of New York, has quarters at the Ebbitt House. J. M. HALDEMAN and — Cantwell, of Wilmington, lcl., are at the St. James. Hon, W. E. Earle, of South Carolina, has taken comes at the Ebbitt House.

A. Mastra and A. E. Mestre, of New York, have some at the Ebblit House, Hos. William Cutting, of New York, arrived at the Eiblit House yesterday. Cartain W. V. Moneanty, U. S. N., has swung is hammock at the Eiblit House. Ms. AND Mrs. LEVI P. MORTON and C. J. Vander-bilt, of New York, are booked at Willard's.

JOSEPH H. LIVINGSTON, of Chicago, D. W. Caldvell and W. F. Black, of Chic, are at the Ebbit

L. Cabell, Virginia.

DR. AND MRS. JOHN MASON, Of Newport; Dr. and Mrs. George Mctleiland, of Philadelphia; W. E. Nibiack, of Indiana, and F. Newbold, of New York, are quests at Wormley's.

Hox. Joseph Spoan, arbitrator on the part of the United States on the joint American and Spanish Commission, who has been so seriously ill as to have his family in Virginia nummoned to his sick bedside, is convalescent from his very dangerous attack, and will be present at the next regular session of the commission. THIS FAVORITE HOTEL HAVING BEEN

AMUSEMENTS.

National Theatre-The Criterion Company-

"Caste," &c.

The Criterion Comedy Company appeared last evening in "Caste" as their first venture in the presence of a Washington audience. Simple justice to the ladies and gentlemen of the company compels the statement that "Caste" was remarkably well performed. The competence of every member of the cast was a well-established fact befor the fall of the curtain upon the first act, and th interest that always centres upon an attractiplay and its presentation by thoroughly efficient performers was incident throughout to this occasion. "Caste" belongs to the class of latter-day genteel comedics, prominent among which are the several productions of Robertson, the author of the play of

productions of Robertsell, the active stances on the last evening.

Like "Ours" and "School," its first stances on the cir-Atlantic sings was due to its introduction by companies of the Wallackian kind, who on their brilliant rolls included men and women not only of genuine talent, well versed in the broad requirement of an ardinas profession, but also graced with the polich and cultivation of politic circles. We find that our new acquaintances of the Criterion Company passess. these schom attained requires.

ifth of the loving herotice. Miss Louise Sylvesics, in Polity, was the personification of fun and dash, and was honored with plaudits of exceptional might and visor. Mr. Mackay's Ereks was a trimph. This ever present bad gentus of the chivirous D Alvay's mes-alliance, the self-constituted pokessman for supposititions illusted workingmen, agged in dress and besorted in features, shambling a rait, and with ever extended hand for the cup of destruction, has never found a better imperomator in our theatre.

Mr. Hopper, as Cuphain Hastere, the military well, the valiant and good-hearted dandy whom daywrights so often find enlisted in the British ervice, was impressively elegant. Mr. Roberts presented D Alvay with the excellence and finish hat mark the well trained actor, and Son Gerrides, by Mr. Francis, was well done.

This excellent company will perform the new comedy, "Freats," this evening, "Freaks" is described as a "farcical comedy," expressly adapted for this company from the German of Benedix. In the hands of the "Criterions" it will doubtless prove an enjoyable storcess for the enjoyment of our patrons of the drama.

Company A's Complimentary Benefit. Attention is called to the notice in another col-umn that the Washington Light Infantry Corps are tendered a benefit by the Thalian Club, to take place at Ford's Opera House on Monday evening next, on which occasion the beautiful military drama of "Ours" will be presented. Its object be ing the formation of a battalion, and to uniform the new recruits, it certainly becomes the duty of the citizens to assist this magnificently drilled or ganisation in consummating their worthy purpose.

Theatre Comique. The management of the Comique had no cause or complaint last evening in regard to patronage is their cosy little theatre was crowded. The sev eral troupes presented a bill which is hard to beat, and no one who likes a good variety outertainment should fail to visit the Comique. A matinee will be given this afternoon at two o'clock.

If you want your baby to look bright do not put it to sleep with landamum when restless, but us Dr. Bull's Raby Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

DIED.

HUNTT:—At Washinston, D. C. Sonday, April 22, Any Atics, youngest child of Mary Alice and fajor George Gibson Huntt, First Cavatry, aged 11 nonths. Funeral at II a. m. Tuesday, from 1412 G street. HEDRICK.—After a short libres, of quick contribution at the residence of A. M. Clapp. No. 627 Circultural for the morning of April, Littlian M. Henkick, in the 19th year of ber age oungest daughter of Joseph and the late Susan 3 youngest daugnter of so con-liedrick.

Funeral from No. 977 G street, Toesday, April 29, a Funeral from No. 977 G street, Toesday, April 29, a 4 p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend. OTIS.—On Sunday, April 27, 1879, at \$5 m., after a lingering illness, which she bore with great patience. Los R. Orrs, beloved with of C. W. Otis,
Functal from Ne. \$6 street northwest, Wednesday, April 39, at 4 oclocy p. m. Friends and reletives are respectfully invited to attend.

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All are invited to call and look through the house, de-14f

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tols, &c., can get the best cash prices from the original HERZOO'S, 308 Ninth street, near Pennsylvania av-

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